

A NEW USE FOR INSECTS.—Prof. Lester F. Ward recently received a request from Prof. Sargent, of Cambridge, for information as to the Winter appearance of *Salix wardi* Bebb, an interesting willow which occurs on the Potomac flats. He yesterday (March 22, 1896) visited the locality where this willow grows, but was unable, in the absence of leaves, to distinguish it from other willows. After some search he found a few specimens, the leaves of which had been webbed to the twigs by the larva of *Cerura cinerea* Walker. This enabled identification of the plant, and he secured specimen twigs which were forwarded to Prof. Sargent. Prof. Ward was greatly pleased with the result of his trip, and says that he has a new interest in the subject of entomology. The experience suggested to him that doubtless in many cases deciduous plants could be determined in the Winter time by one familiar with the remains of insects specifically affecting such plants, or with their work.—L. O. HOWARD.

THE PAINTED HICKORY BORER.—On March 8th beetles were brought to me by a lady who was much afraid that her dwelling might be infested with some terrible household pest. She stated that several beetles had been killed about the house, and even asserted that she had been bitten by one of them. The insects were specimens of the Painted Hickory Borer, *Cyllene pictus* Drury, and their presence in the house in Winter was regarded as a great mystery by the inmates. Upon inquiring if any hickory wood had been brought into the house an affirmative answer was given; and that the wood had lain for some time in a closet to dry. I explained that the larva was a borer of the hickory, that the adults had probably emerged from the wood, and that the insect was never serious as a household pest much to the relief of my friends. According to Packard* the adult usually emerges in June out of doors; and that this species attacks the black walnut and butternut as well as the hickory.—W. E. BRITTON, New Haven, Conn.

Identification of Insects (Imagos) for Subscribers.

Specimens will be named under the following conditions: 1st, The number of species to be limited to twenty-five for each sending; 2d, The sender to pay all expenses of transportation and the insects to become the property of the American Entomological Society; 3d, Each specimen must have a number attached so that the identification may be announced accordingly. Exotic species named only by special arrangement with the Editor, who should be consulted before specimens are sent. Send a 2 cent stamp with all insects for return of names. Before sending insects for identification, read page 41, Vol. III. Address all packages to ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS, Academy Natural Sciences, Logan Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

Entomological Literature.

Under the above head it is intended to note such papers received at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia pertaining to the Entomology of the Americas (North and South). Articles irrelevant to American entomology, unless monographs, or containing descriptions of new genera, will not be noted. Contributions to the anatomy of insects, however, whether relating to American or exotic species will be recorded.

I. JAHRESHEFT DES NATURWISSENSCHAFTLICHEN VEREINS, TRENCSEN, 1894-95.—New African and Australian Orthoptera, C. Brancsik.

* Fifth Report U. S. Entomological Commission on Forest Insects, p. 287.